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SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
LONDON, February 6.

THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

While some Scots in and about London have been amusing themselves seriously round the statue of King Charles "the Martyr," this last week, the clan MacFarlanes have been more joyfully disposed. Fifty of them met at the Reform Hall, Holborn, and resolved themselves into a society of "the Clan MacFarlane." When the idea first came up a month ago there were only five present, so if the clan continues to show itself in unison at the same rate of speed, we shall have to take the name ourselves for protection before long. The officials, or chief, or whatever they style themselves, modestly predict a membership of five hundred in London ere many moons have passed. It was a picturesque gathering, for many of the fierce Highlanders arrived from the suburbs in full clan costume, to the delight of the Holborn youngsters and the awe of the passing Cockney. Mr. Matthew MacFarlane, the chairman, showed that the clan has great ideas, and indeed means to girdle the earth with a broad stripe of the clan tartan, signifying the union of the doughy men of that ilk against all the mere Sassenachs who may chance to light upon the glint of it. To begin with, similar societies will be started in Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, New York, Montreal and Calcutta, so it is clear the movement is heading straight for China seas, and the manifold trades, professions and offices in the Eastern Hemisphere wherein the burr of the North is heard and the frames of the men whose tongues roll out the "wurrd" have been built with guid porridge.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Germany is now being accused of making a deal with Austria whereby she is to have naval station at Trieste and German liners eastward bound will call there. This may be doubted, for Trieste is a long way out of the course for a China liner, especially as the Austrian-Lloyd line already have the port very well covered. What is most likely is that Germany has merely made arrangements to use the port as a coaling station, a move that makes no difference to the present situation, so far as our Admiralty is concerned, for the provision would not be considered as being directed against us at all. But it is over in Africa that almost an entire continent seems to be in travail. Abyssinia, though it licked the Italians so thoroughly some years ago, sees danger in the way the Powers are bent on parcelling out the Dark Continent to suit themselves. Accordingly the army is being overhauled and reinforced; a commission is to seek fresh armament in Europe, and the proposal is under consideration for engaging an Anglo-Indian officer to train the forces on really modern lines, so as to equip them with the latest military method in case they should presently have to face a white army sent by some European nation greedy for more African territory. Not only is Germany reputed to have made a secret arrangement with us to pick up big slices of Portuguese Africa with ourselves taking the rest, but France is bent on a new trans-Saharan railway, that, if carried out, will alter the conditions of at least a quarter of the continent. Frenchmen with colonial enthusiasm, and their number is greater than is supposed, are keen to unite the Central African territories that are under the tricolor with Algeria and the new region of Morocco that has come definitely under French authority. To push this scheme a society has been started in Paris called the "Union Francaise pour la realisation des Chemins de fer Trans-africaines." Under the auspices of this organisation an expedition is just setting out from Algiers to cross the Sahara and make its way to the Niger and Lake Tchad with the object of surveying the best route for the line. Strategically there can be no doubt about the value of the enterprise, for the tribesmen in the Lake Tchad region are frequently on the hand. Moreover, the remnants of the slave trade would receive its death blow in north-western Africa from such a development of French control, while there are resources south of the desert that have been but imperfectly tapped by the camel routes. So the military party are for it; but whether the "cabinet of all the talents" under Premier Pojarcz, which is essentially a cautious Cabinet, will put up the money is another matter altogether. It is, however, a connection that has for a long time been in the minds of the men who dream for the glory of the republic. Last year there was a plan prepared for a service of aeroplanes, and the route was surveyed, but the engineering difficulties and the lack of suitable stations for starting and alighting caused the promoters to put it off. Now, with Moroccan schemes also in the back of their minds, the schemers for African colonisation desire a more permanent connection with the south.

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

FINANCIAL POSITION.
(BY SIR ROBERT BEEFORD IN THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

PEKING, January 13.

What will be the outlook, permanent or provisional, two years hence of the present turmoil in China no one may profess to foretell. Those who have lived longest among Chinese and have been in closest touch with them are probably the ones who will dogmatise with the least force, and probably with the greatest reserve. It looks very much as if the wisest course is to follow the direction of an old resident, who, when questioned on Chinese matters, replied: "Think of all the things which in your opinion can possibly happen, and decide that none of them will, and that something quite unexpected and unthought of is what will arrive." It looks to-day as if the Cantonese oligarchy which assumes the name of the Republican Government of China will come out on top. The Manchu Emperor is a child of five years, born and bred in seclusion, and although he has the prestige of being the descendant of great men and the namesake of a great woman, he has been unfortunate in being called upon to follow on his throne three successive nonentities. Such Sovereign can hardly be expected to inspire the enthusiasm of the fighting man in his cause either in the field of politics or of war.

The dynasty has fallen on evil times. The Regency has been a failure—a failure largely because the Regent has been even unable to keep discipline in his own family, which is the strongest evidence of character, weakness of the Chinese mind can conceive. To say that the growing corruption of Manchus has been an affair of a year or two would be mistaking the case, though it may be fairly said that its worst stage of political putrefaction, with all the malodourousness, has only been reached at a recent date. In the earlier days of the Imperial decadence, every selfish politician, every place-hunting toady, Chinese or Manchu, had his chance of ousting the more capable and honest man and acquiring his share of the plums. Meanwhile they are growing positively purple in their emotional attempts to indicate to us what they mean to do with the powers that be if the vote is not given instantaneously. In one thing they certainly are entitled to congratulate themselves—for undoubtedly the suffrage question has caused a split in the Cabinet and the Redmondites are mighty nervous lest the ructions should lead to the postponement of Home Rule, about which there is such a shindy nowadays; although I am privately assured that a good many Nationalists at Westminster would secretly rejoice over a delay, because it would ensure a continuance of their four hundred a year as M.P.s, if the Bill fell through.

A SAD HOME-COMING.

The Town Clerk of Southwark, Mr. John Arthur Johnson, well known in Baptist circles, has died suddenly under circumstances that have roused the sympathy of all—especially religious, missionary and old China hand circles. His son, who is a missionary in China, was about to land at Portsmouth last Monday, so the father decided to meet him there. Just before he started, however, he was taken ill and had to be removed to a nursing home. The son therefore received a hasty call by telegram instead of a personal greeting, and hastening to London he found his father critical and unconscious. The same condition continued for several hours, and the father died without being able to express the greeting he had so long desired to offer. Many local, municipal and other messages of condolence have been sent to the family, for the deceased official was widely respected, both in London and the provinces.

A NEW TARGET DEVICE.

The other day I came across Major W. A. Denny, who some years ago was A.D.C. to the Governor in Hongkong and a keen enthusiast in rifle shooting. He tells me he is interested with a number of very influential men in service and commercial life in a new target device that has lately been attracting the attention of the War Office experts. It records the result of the shot on the target precisely and automatically, entirely dispensing with markers. From the opinions of the experts it would seem that it will produce efficiency in a far shorter time than anything now used and therefore may be looked for to become generally used in the near future. The Japanese are already after it, I hear.

SOME RULES.

We have plenty of ideas born of our own isles as to the different readings that may be given to the term "Home Rule." In fact at this moment the men who are clamouring most for it seem to be divided in their notions of what they really want. But the other day there was a debate at a gathering of the East India Association on Home Rule for India, and the variety of conceptions it knocked the Irishmen silly. One Indian speaker looked for a time when we shall have a Hindu-British empire, India being welcome in the great confederation, on equal terms with the self-governing colonies. Another demanded full independence here and now, spot cash, so to speak. He added to this statement by the declaration that England is ruining India, spreading disease, encouraging famine and playing havoc with the commerce—a sufficient travesty of the truth. It was curious to see a small section of the Indians present applauding such rubbish. Some of our ex-Indian officials, such as Sir J. D. Rees, Sir William Plowden and others, declared for Home Rule of a kind, the natives being encouraged more and more as time went on to take an interest in their local affairs. This, they said, had been the ideal of British Government for the greater part of a century. Sir J. D. Rees maintained that many of the races of India were able to manage their own affairs, but none of them were able to ensure an equivalent to *par Britannica* without which successful local administration was impossible. It was in that respect that the necessity for British rule in India lay.

We attempt to discuss China's financial question to-day, we are by no means certain that we can do so with accuracy. There has never been any statement, full and complete, issued from any official or really responsible authority. All those who have written on the subject, including such authorities as Sir Robert Hart, Mr. George Jameson, and Mr. H. B. Morse, have been compelled to base their conclusions largely on estimates

founded on unconnected statements, furnished piecemeal from individual provinces. The only attempt which the writer has ever seen made to show China's financial position as a whole was the Budget, so-called, placed before the National Assembly in the autumn of 1910. Even this cannot be considered wholly reliable, for the Finance Minister himself admitted to the writer that the amounts given were largely only additions of provincial figures of the accuracy of which his department was not absolutely assured. But, at any rate, this Budget made an effort to show the expenses of the Government and the debt charges, including, presumably, indemnity payment quotas, as separate items. Unfortunately, however, there is nothing to show whether the income figures are gross or net—i.e., whether they represent actual net available proceeds, after deduction of collection charges. Neither is it made clear whether they include all the items of receipts and expenditure in the provinces, or only those of which the Central Government can insist on taking cognisance. To include all the details of the Budget in this paper would necessitate more space than can be given; besides such details are hardly necessary for the writer's purpose. Figures quoted, therefore, will be merely round, or approximate, numbers.

THE EMPIRE'S REVENUE.

The Ministry of Finance estimated the whole revenue of the year at, say, 297,000,000 taels. (A tael is now about 23.49.) A committee of the National Assembly, on consideration of the Ministry's figures, decided that its estimates of total receipts were something like 5,000,000 taels too low. The Ministry estimated the total necessary expenditure as about 329,000,000, representing a deficit of something like 42,000,000 to be provided for in a manner which suggested complete dependence on providential aid. The Assembly's committee cut down the expenditure figures, mainly by large reductions in the two important items of army and education, to about 261,000,000, thus turning the Ministry's estimated deficit of 42,000,000 into a surplus of about 36,000,000. It must be stated that the figures in these last paragraphs apply only to national revenue. Provincial expenditure of nearly 35,000,000 taels is not included, nor how provision for it is made. This whole budget scheme seems only like a bit of arithmetical juggling on paper, and its value is not to be taken wholly on its face. What value it has is simply due to its official nature.

The revolution and its certain results, however, have rendered the materialisation of any of the old Ministry's ideas in their original form very improbable. Still, one may assume that any Government coming into power will have to provide a revenue, national and provincial, of close on 400,000,000 taels, on which 66,000,000 (and likely much more) for interest and amortisation must be assumed to be a fixed charge. In making his estimates the writer ignores what he considers the very impolitic suggestion of the Tsin Cheng Yuan, that the army and education votes should be cut down—even if cutting down the former would be immediately possible. The new Government faces empty treasuries, national and provincial; it has abolished taxes—e.g., likin supposed to realise 40,000,000 taels a year—which it will find it hard to re-establish, and it has established, by the unrest it has produced, a laxity of tax-paying and a difficulty of tax-collecting which is sure to mean revenue loss. One of the first necessities of a new Government will be to replenish the empty treasuries with funds, almost of necessity borrowed, to carry on a till a stable fiscal and a proper currency system are established. That it will be its duty to immediately set to work to establish both goes without saying.

THE LAND TAX.

As to future prospects, one would like to begin by assuming that a new Government will aim at being an honest Government. Next, we may ask what the Government can count upon definitely when conditions are sufficiently settled to allow of taxes being collected, and how will any deficit be made good. Let us consider upon what resources it may rely.

First, there is the land tax, or, to call it more

appropriately, the crown rent.

The 1910 Budget estimated its receipts at 48,000,000 taels a year. Sir Robert Hart estimated that it might be made to yield 400,000,000.

We must assume the latter assertion was based on very crude information, as such an estimate could hardly be expected to be

reached. On the other hand, it is known

that a great deal of land, from river ac-

reations, &c., which should pay land tax,

is exempted, because it has never been

placed on the ancient registers that, un-

revised, form the basis of the collection.

Also it is known that many rich land-

owners pay just what they like—and

always too little—being able to coerce col-

lectors by the dread of their using politi-

cal influence to the latter's injury.

It is well understood that the amounts col-

lected in most cases exceed the figures

shown in the bill or receipt. Collectors

have a system of manipulating currency

conversion in such a way that they really

collect from those who can be made to pay

at least two or three times, perhaps five

or six times, as much as they represent

in their account. The writer himself is a

land tax payer, and he always pays twice

what he gets a receipt for. What becomes

of this surplus collection if it is hard to say.

Quite possibly calling it "squeeze" is not

altogether just; in part, at least, it meets

expenditure which, though legitimate,

cannot be put in accounts rendered on

forms centuries old.

All things considered, it seems to the

writer that the land tax could, with even

an crude resurvey of the land, and with an

honest collector, be made to realise at

least 100,000,000 taels—probably more.

The second great revenue item is

the salt tax. These are lumped together as

proceeds of the Salt Gabelle, one of the

most lax and corrupt departments of the

Government, is well known; furthermore,

as is realised, the reform of this adminis-

tration will be exceptionally difficult,

owing to vested interests of ancient date,

based on privileges for which considera-

tions have been paid. The writer was told

recently that reforms in the Salt Adminstration in one province alone had produced a 200 per cent. increase in the revenue during the last year or two. Such an increase, of course, can hardly be expected everywhere, but the writer feels confident that in clean hands, even while making just and liberal allowance for buying out vested interests, the salt revenue could be increased to at least 80,000,000 taels a year.

CUSTOM ESTIMATES.

The third item of revenue is Customs. The Budget puts this down at 42,000,000 taels a year. This, presumably, includes the net proceeds of the I.M.C. (Imperial Maritime Customs), which one may roughly get down, after providing for cost of collection (and this might be reduced by the simplification of the Chinese superintendent's charges) and deducting tonnage dues (more or less trust funds) at, say, 25,000,000 taels, to which sum must be added probably 7,000,000 taels more under the head of Native Customs. Thus, we call the total Customs Revenue as now collected about 35,000,000 taels net. The time is, no doubt, not far distant when China will expect from the Powers revision of the import tariff, and their consent to the putting in force of the Mackay Treaty provision for an augmentation of duties in return for the abolished likin. In this, it seems, China is asking no more than justice. She may also fairly expect that foreigners will submit to a reasonable stamp system. Why should we object to China doing what we all do ourselves so long as she does it fairly and impartially?

The writer is of opinion that a reasonable tariff revision, with increased import duties and, perhaps, a reduction of duty on exports, especially tea, may easily be calculated to produce through the Customs—even allowing for the lost opium revenue—quite 50,000,000 taels without the least injury to trade.

The Budget also has other items of income—unclassed duties, 26,000,000 taels, details of which are not furnished; likin, 43,000,000 taels, now abolished; "Government Property," 46,000,000 taels; and other miscellaneous revenue, 45,000,000 taels more—or, say, 140,000,000 taels in all. One would be inclined to assume from its name, "official property," that the income from it (46,000,000 taels) was a firm asset, though one would also like to know more about it.

The writer's advice to the Chinese Government would be to revise as soon as possible all these miscellaneous revenues, and, if possible, reconstruct an internal revenue and excise system on a new basis. There is no doubt that in China the rich men, and especially those who get their wealth otherwise than from land, pay almost no taxes, and that all traders are fairly more leniently treated than the agriculturist and the consumer. The Consumption Tax, invented in connection with the Mackay Treaty to replace the likin, showed an attempt to find a general tax which should fall principally on the trading class. Something on similar, but improved, lines might now form the foundation on which a new kind of taxation to replace abolished charges could be framed. It should aim at being of a kind easily collected and so devised that its incidence should be made to fall on the now least burdened shoulders. One of the difficulties of Chinese duty collection is the army of small officials necessary to collect duties payable by many payers in petty sums.

This is the year (1912) in which the Mackay Treaty is liable to revision, and the revision seems to the writer desirable in every way and from all sides. The treaty is imperfect—always was—and no one understands the causes of its imperfections better than the writer, but it lays down certain sound principles which have been allowed to become dead letters. There is no reason why they should not be revived in a better and more practical form in the hands of some broad-minded negotiators.

GRANT OF A CHARTER TO THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

A NOTABLE DEVELOPMENT.

A notable event in the history of British insurance is the granting of a Royal Charter to the Insurance Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, which now becomes the Chartered Insurance Institute.

The effect of the grant must be to add to the dignity of the insurance profession and weight to the certificates and diplomas of the Institute. This body holds examinations for which students are prepared at insurance institutes throughout the country, and in future officials will be able to qualify to become associates and fellows of the parent institute.

All classes of insurance are or will be included within the sphere of the Chartered Insurance Institute, though there will be absolutely no trenching on the preserves of the old-established Chartered Institute of Actuaries, which trains men in actuarial science. The cultivation of life assurance and the organization of the office will, however, be included in the curriculum of the Chartered Insurance Institute as in the corresponding institute of the past. The examinations and facilities will be available for all insurance officials, if members of local institutes, whether engaged in tariff or non-tariff offices.

Though the charter has only now been granted, a movement has been on foot to secure it for some two years past, and for their work in

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be retained until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE:

DURING the Temporary Absence on leave of MR. J. H. HUMMERS, Mr. E. LUND will be in charge of our Canton Branch. SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 4th March, 1912. [402]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE

MR. G. PIERCY, having returned to the Colony, has Resumed the Duties of Headmaster. School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, 7th instant, at 8.45 A.M.

For terms, apply to THE HEADMASTER, Hongkong, 5th March, 1912. [406]

G. S. R.
WANTED.

THREE BOYS wanted for Storehouse Work, Salary 40 cents a day increasing to 55 cents a day. Must be able to Read and Write English.

Apply in person between 9 and 10 A.M. on THURSDAY, March 7th, to F. WESTON, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, 5th March, 1912. [403]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED to attend the Ceremony of the Opening of the University, which will take place on MONDAY, 11th March, 1912, at 2.30 P.M., in the University Hall.—As the accommodation in the University Hall is limited, admission will be by ticket of invitation only. Application for tickets may be made to the following:—

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G., Mr. LAV CHU-PAK, Mr. CHAU SIU-KI, or to the Registrar, Hongkong, 5th March, 1912. [304]

TO LET.

From the 1st of April.

ONE or TWO ROOMS (one furnished) with separate Bath Room. Fine location, facing the Bay, in Kowloon. Terms moderate. Apply to "SEA BREEZE". Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 5th March, 1912. [403]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TENNO MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 11th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board of Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 18th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSDA, Agent, Hongkong, 4th March, 1912. [401]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 4th March, 1912. [406]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SIAM, FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS. THE Steamship

"INDIA."

Captain G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this on SATURDAY, the 16th March, 1912, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports Direct.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France. Tea and Cargo for London will be carried Direct in same bottom to Marseilles and London. Passengers, Silk and Valuable Cargo for Bombay will be transferred to the ss. "MARMORA" at Colombo.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HIBBETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 5th March, 1912. [406]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRA SAMHA."

Capt. N. P. Pitcher, will be despatched as above on or about the 2nd April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 5th March, 1912. [409]

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"KALOMO."

Captain Keeley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th April.

For Freight, etc., apply to THE BANK LINE, Ltd., General Agents, Hongkong, 5th March, 1912. [405]

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INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
(TELEPHONE 97.)

FURNISHING DEPT.

JUST RECEIVED

LACE CURTAINS

IN NEW DESIGNS

4, 4½ and 5 Yards Long

\$5.50 to \$25.00 Pair.

ELECTRO-PLATE DEPT.

"PARAGON" SILVER

SPOONS and FORKS

GUARANTEED TO WEAR WHITE THROUGHOUT.

IN TWO PATTERNS

OLD ENGLISH and FIDDLE

\$2.50 to \$6.50 Per Doz.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[51]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
OPENING CEREMONY.

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS will be OPENED on MONDAY, MARCH 11th, 1912, at 11 A.M., by HIS EXCELLENCE SIR FREDERICK J. D. LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG AND CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY BAZAAR.

The Opening Ceremony of the University Buildings on March 11th, 1912, will be followed by a SIX DAYS' BAZAAR (March 11th to 16th inclusive) in the Buildings and Grounds, in aid of the funds of the University.

A great variety of European, Chinese, and Japanese Articles and Curios for Sale; exhibition of some of the finest collections of porcelain in China; Grand Military and Naval Entertainment and evening Conversations, Chinese Theatre, etc., etc., etc.

Further details will be published in due course.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1912. [292]

1912—NOW READY—1912

JUBILEE YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, THE PHILIPPINES, NETHERLANDS-INDIA, BORNEO, &c.

THIS Work is NOW READY, and can be obtained from the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office and Local Booksellers. The work is issued in two Editions: Complete, \$10; Small, Edition, 35. The Larger Edition contains Fifteen Maps and Plans.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1912. [334]

THE LEGAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., OF LONDON.

WE HAVE this Day authorized Mr. FRANCIS BEVINGTON to Sign our Firm for Procurators.

BRADLEY & CO., Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1912. [386]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASS

BRAIN FAG.
THE SIMPLEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE
REMEDY.

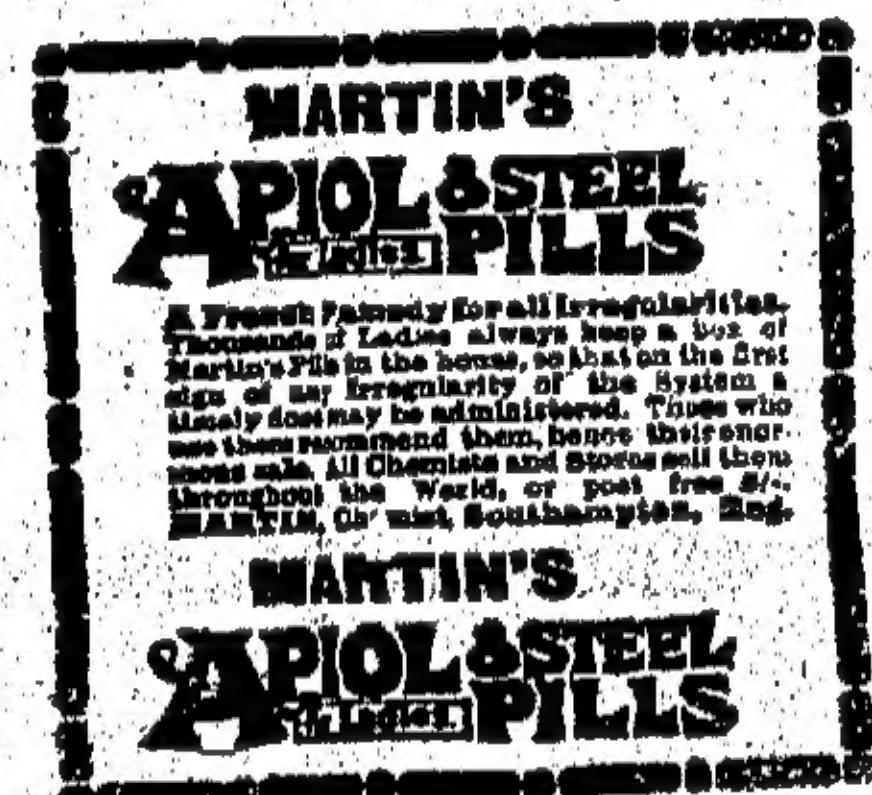
Of the conditions which demand most sympathy and receive least, there are few as depressing to the sufferer as brain fag. The reason is not far to seek. It induces a sense of weariness, of depression, of utter inability to do the day's work or to take an active interest in anything. Its immediate consequences are a morbidness, irritability and moodiness which are peculiarly disconcerting to the sufferer's friends, who as a rule, are unable to appreciate the gravity of the condition and put all sorts of wrong constructions on his behaviour.

The cause of brain fag is due to the using up too rapidly of the phosphorus salts, which are of supreme importance in nourishing the brain and nervous system. To cure this condition, the amount of phosphorus must be completely restored. The ordinary salts of phosphorus which were always used have, now, been proved to be quite inefficient for the purpose. What is needed is a phosphorus preparation in the "organic form" and in "chemical combination," as doctors call it. Of all the salts of phosphorus the best are those known as the glycerophosphates, for it is in that combination phosphorus is found in the nervous tissues and the brain. The best substance with which it can be "chemically combined" is with the body-building part of pure cow's milk. These two substances find their ideal combination in Sanatogen, which is universally acknowledged throughout the world to be the greatest revitalising and reconstituting preparation known to Science and, as a writer in *The Medical Press and Circular* states: "It has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold."

In further discussing Sanatogen that paper writes: "The explanation of the good results it produces is simple enough. Sanatogen supplies the much-needed nutrition to the brain cells. As a consequence, the patient sleeps, his energy of mind and body is gradually restored, and he takes exercise and gradually returns to his natural occupations and amusements. Last, but not least, his brain being in healthy condition, he loses his depression of spirits."

These words must convince every sufferer from brain fag that in Sanatogen he has a means of saving himself from further suffering, and of so nourishing his nervous system that he need never again suffer from this complaint.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists. [99-406]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAIWA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT

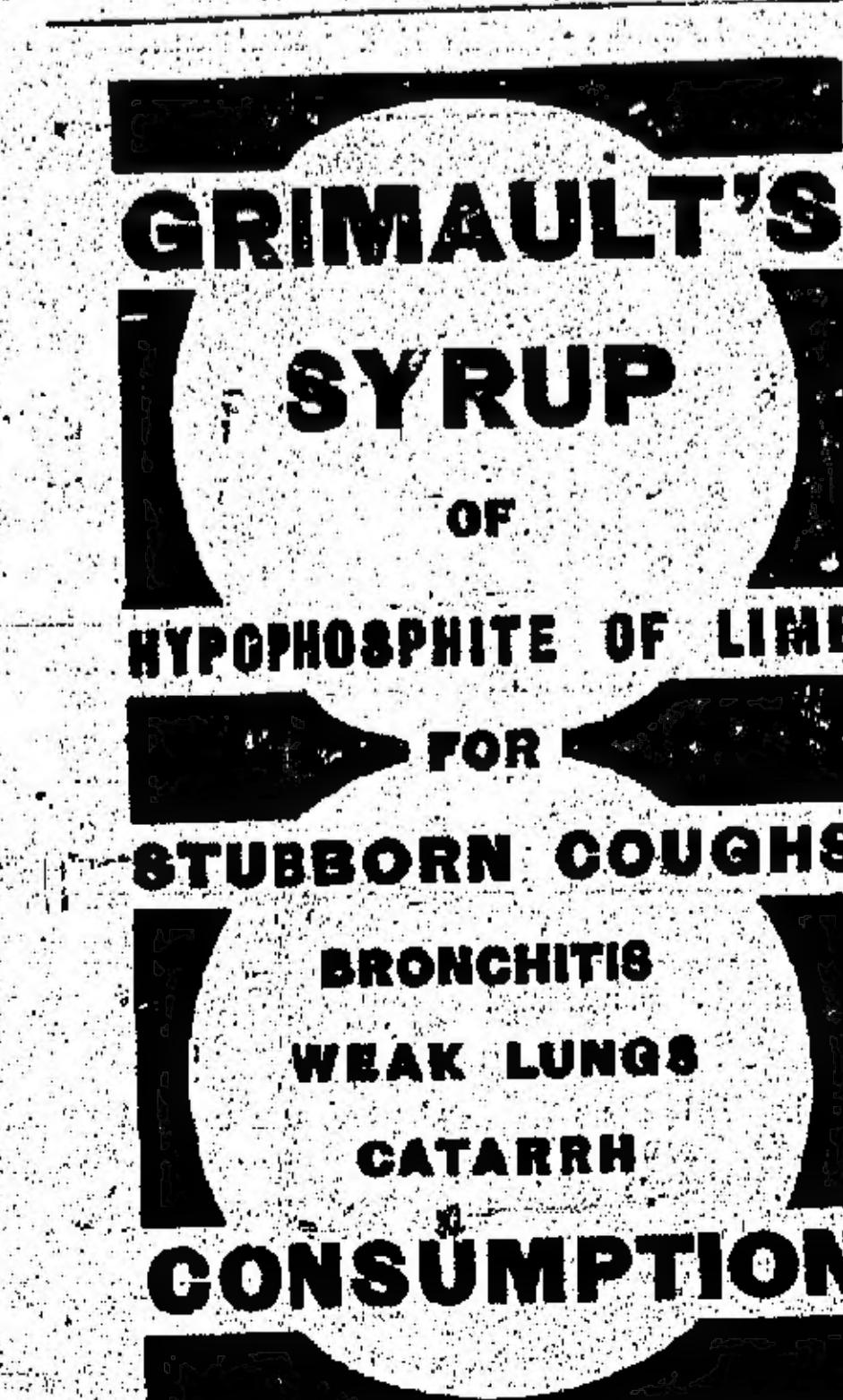
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
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HEAD OFFICE—MABUNOUCHI,
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HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Table address for above, "IWASAKI"
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AGENCIES:—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
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For particulars, apply to
Y. SHIBUYA,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1911. [663]

DISTURBANCES IN KUALA
LUMPUR.

DETAILS OF CHINESE OUTBREAK.

We take the following from the Malay Mail:—A desperate attempt was made on Wednesday afternoon by the mob to rush the Central Police Station in Sultan Street, Kuala Lumpur, and but for the prompt action of the inspector-in-charge, who by means of a "double" reached the station first, there is little doubt that the mob, who numbered well over a thousand, would have achieved their object—the release of the men in the police station cells.

Carrying two flags, the Revolution and new Chinese flag, a thousand men came marching up Petaling Street from the direction of the Selangor Chamber of Commerce. On seeing the police they advanced at a trot. The leader, who carried the blue and white flag, was told by the inspector to fall back. His answer was a shout to his comrades to rush. The small band of police were hopelessly outnumbered and immediately fell back on the Central Police Station in Sultan Street. Encouraged, the mob dashed in the same direction and the ring-leader, when a halt of the police force was called, ran towards the inspector and made a blow at his head with the flag pole. This he warded off and promptly laid the man low by means of a stick.

This greatly incensed the crowd and stones, bottles, tins and water were hurled at the police from all quarters, particularly, at the windows of houses.

THE POLICE FIRE.

Then came a dramatic incident. A revolver was fired at the police from an open window, the bullet striking the ground a few yards in front of him. The mob, who had evidently awaited some such decisive signal, shouted and charged the police. The word was given immediately to a sergeant to fire and several men were hit in the mob. The flag fell and a hasty retreat was made. All round the police cells native police were stationed with fixed bayonets, but the mob did not return. The ringleader, it is stated, was shot.

Further firing took place in different parts of Kuala Lumpur during the afternoon, and by five o'clock order had been restored.

Eleven Chinese and a Bengali police constable were shot. The latter received a buckshot in the foot, but was not seriously injured. Three Chinamen have died at the General Hospital and eleven are still under treatment.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.

There was an excellent response to the summons issued to volunteers, and men of the M.S.V.R. turned up about 130 strong, many coming in from outstations in cars and on motor cycles. It rained rather heavily but intermittently some time previously to their formation at the armoury—at 6 o'clock—under Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Hubbuck. Heavy clouds threatened uncomfortable conditions for the night's patrols. The men formed up quickly, and were served with ball, and before they marched away the Colonel issued a few words of instructions to the commissioned officers and sergeants with him regarding their co-operation with the police.

Lieut.-Col. Hubbuck was in command and other officers on duty were Lieuts. Mills, Ash, Second Lieuts. Howard, Gerrard and Tye, and Sergt.-Major Laing, the Honorary Chaplain, Rev. P. G. Graham, and the Honorary Surgeon, Dr. Travers; 130 men were on parade. They came from all parts of Selangor, including Klang, Kapar, Kuala Kubu, Kajang, Kent and Carey Island. Nine of the twelve Europeans on Carey Island attended the parade. One man came from Kuala Kangsar. The assembly took place at six o'clock at headquarters and two companies were formed, one marching to Batu Road under the command of Lieut. Mills and Lieut. Gerrard and the other to Petaling Street under Lieut.-Col. Hubbuck.

The Resident, Mr. E. G. Broadrick, and Mr. A. H. Lemon witnessed their departure for the "disputed areas,"—the company being split into halves, one going along the Batu Road, and the other to Petaling Street and neighbourhood. They were not called upon, however, to deal with any serious disturbances. Many rumours were afloat in town as to the movements and designs of the mob. Three hundred armed men were positively stated to be marching from Pudu at nine o'clock, but they failed to arrive within the town boundaries. Sungel Besi was said to have fallen into the hands of Chinese, and volunteers were actually sent there only to return and report the place quiet and in no danger. There had, however, been some rioting there, and a number of rickshaws were destroyed, but the police fired and dispersed the crowd. One man, it is stated, was killed.

The Volunteers were dismissed at the armoury at six o'clock yesterday morning when the Resident, Mr. E. G. Broadrick, on behalf of the Government, thanked the men for the services they had rendered, and expressed pleasure at seeing such a representative parade.

THE GUIDES ARRIVED. About 11 o'clock a special train steamed into Kuala Lumpur Station bringing 125 of the Guides (under Capt. Prince) from Taiping, a smart, workmanlike body, who detrained very rapidly and formed up in a few seconds. They swung off down the Damansara Road and proceeded to the vicinity of the Town Hall, where Mr. Douglas soon put in an appearance. They found things still quiet. Yesterday morning they relieved the police and volunteers in various parts of the town.

FURTHER TROUBLE. The Volunteers were dismissed at the armoury at six o'clock yesterday morning when the Resident, Mr. E. G. Broadrick, on behalf of the Government, thanked the men for the services they had rendered, and expressed pleasure at seeing such a representative parade.

A Kuala Lumpur telegram to the Straits papers dated February 20th says:—There was serious trouble here yesterday evening and during all night in the principal Chinese thoroughfares caused by queueless Chinese stopping rickshaws and cutting off their towchangs.

There were many fights last night and during to-day and many were injured, including several Sikh policemen. There were numerous arrests and rickshaws are not running to-day except for a few coolies who have discarded their queuees.

The police are on guard with rifles and batons and more trouble is expected to-night.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPT.

NEW RAINCOATS

(IN ALL THE LATEST SHAPES).

WATER PROOF COATS

(GUARANTEED).

MODERATE PRICES.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

28, Queen's Road Central. [52]

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the Highest Quality WINES, SPIRITS, CIGARS
AND CIGARETTES obtainable, consistent with price.

All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of
World-wide reputation. [128]

To Corporations, Companies and well-established Private Enterprises

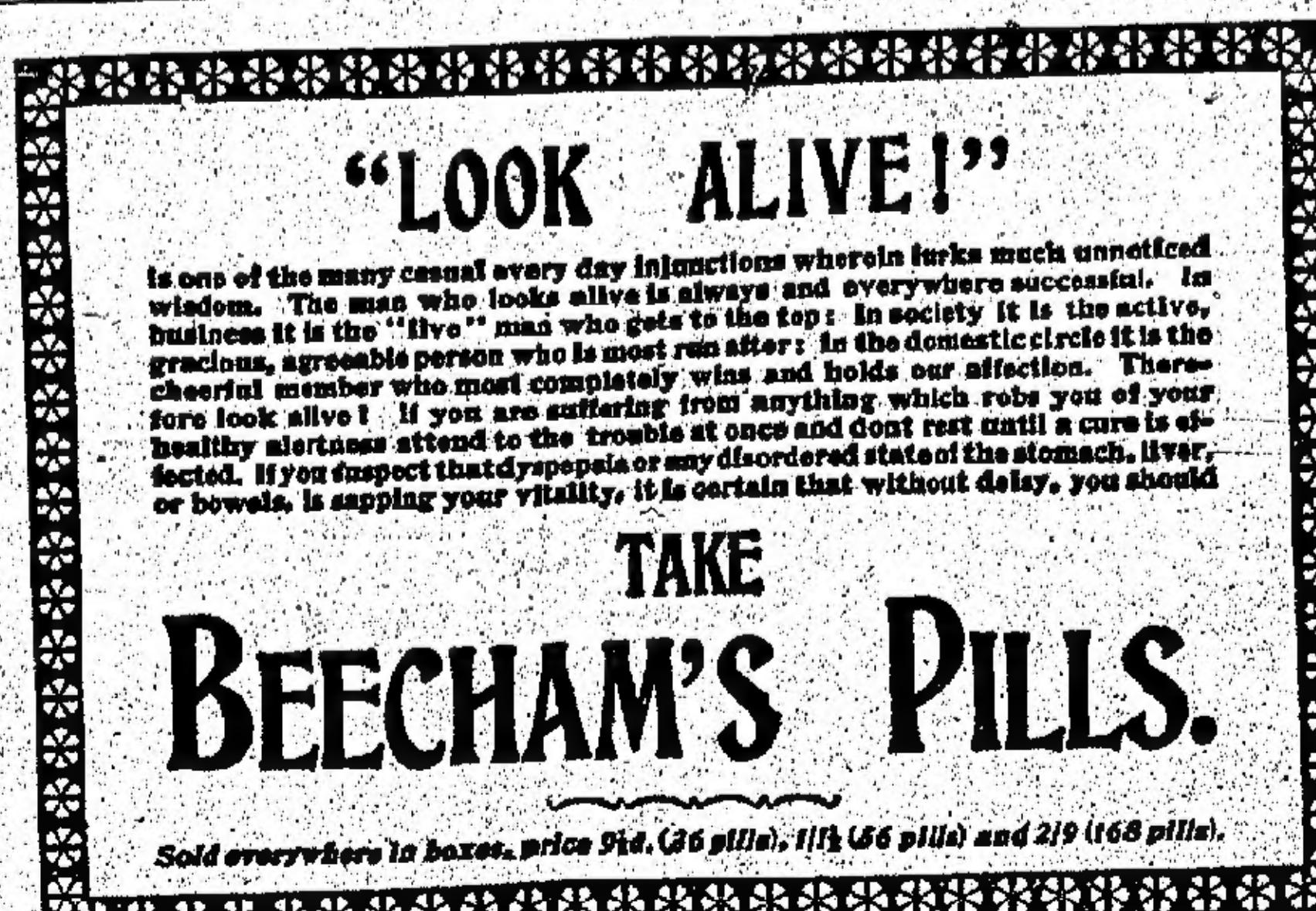
REQUIRING CAPITAL.

THE INVESTMENT REGISTRY, LTD.,
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(established 1880—Invested funds, £30,000,000)
is prepared to purchase for cash existing, or to be created, issues of Bonds or Debentures well secured on sound revenue-producing properties both as to capital and income.

No speculative propositions entertained. Smallest transactions considered, £40,000; largest, £400,000. Only principals or their representatives corresponded with agents. Booklet explaining how millions of pounds sterling have already been invested; advantages offered to borrowers and particulars required, will be sent only to principals or their representatives, on application in English, French, German or Spanish, to the—
Purchase Department, INVESTMENT REGISTRY, LTD., 2, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. [172]
England.

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德主百人磅承件必兆猶利英
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公司借款及交金跌有各
便款及借易爲生利葉股百
安章程款本度意者分八百
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[172]



As a precaution against the constant risk of infection, remember that washing with

CALVERT'S
No. 5 Carbolic Soap

is a healthy habit, for either personal use or household purposes—and it is not expensive. [477]

Local Dealers all. Makers—F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.

NEW VICTOR
RECORDS

\$1.20 EACH.

ROBINSON PIANO Co., LTD.

THOUSANDS TO SELECT FROM.

PARCELS ON APPROVAL. [94]

NARA HOTEL

Now Open.

The Best

ANCIENT
CAPITAL.

NARA, JAPAN.



It is worth while
to make a change from Wallpaper to the
Beautiful modern Hall's Distemper Decoration.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour. It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects. It never cracks or blisters, nor peels off.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without shewing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water.

It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Sanitary Washable
HALL'S DISTEMPER

(Reg. Trade Mark)

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to

ON SALE
AT THE
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
OFFICE.

EIGHT FAMINE DISTRICTS with an
area of 30,000 square miles.

Two and a half million people facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION
TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

H. C. GULLAND, Esq.
Treasurer,
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION,
Shanghai,
Manager.

Giving all the Important Towns en route
from CANTON to WUCHOW

THE BEGGARS OF LONDON.

[BY FREDERIC A. FELTON IN THE "DAILY MAIL."]

Without work people can get as much as a week in London at the present time, for its citizens seem to be more charitable than those of any other country. There are some extraordinary stories of London's generosity to her mendicants. Take a few samples.

THEIR UNIONS.

Bearing the curious name of Myer Paradise, a Russian alien who lived in the East End for eight years was, some time ago, accused of beggary. He gravely informed the magistrate at the Thames Police Court that he belonged to the International Society of Professional Beggars: "The society forbids me to work," he said solemnly, "and I simply obey the rules." He lived at Shadwell in a place wholly occupied by professional beggars.

This case results one at West Ham, where magisterial attention was drawn to a man who said he was a member of the Amalgamated Sons of Rest, whose members were penalized for working.

I once saw a woman being charged at Westminster with beggary. Her explanation was that she found it paid better than work. At that moment she was supporting a dying husband and five children. "And," she declared passionately, "if I am sent to prison I will start beggary again directly I come out." Another couple with whom I struck up a brief but interesting acquaintance used to stand by Victoria Station. Accompanying them were three young children, such as can be hired at Notting Dale by the day or week. So as to excite the sympathy of passers-by the couple used to pinch the youngsters surreptitiously and make them cry bitterly.

A woman who begged in Hammersmith, kept together a good home, and supported a family of five. And a woman who stood at Clapham with two or three boxes of matches in her hand, feigning deafness, made a hundred pounds a year and lived in a nice little flat at Tooting. Not far from her about the same time stood a man who threw up a good situation in a brewery to beg. In two nights he made enough to keep him for a week.

ACTING-PARALYSIS.

But the most extraordinary instance of living without work which comes to my recollection was that of the artful dodger who lived in a fairly comfortable suburb in a house rented at £30 a year. He told his wife the old, old story that he was something in the City. Every day he travelled to London Bridge second class. When he got out of the train he assumed partial paralysis, screwed up his face, and allowed one hand to fall loosely as though withered. He was a most miserable object, and the tide of City charity simply surged in his direction. So much so that without work, but simply by standing still offering matches for "sale," he was able to make £300 a year. At night he changed the coppers he had received into silver, took the train home, dropped his cleverly assumed paralysis, and mounted the station steps two or three at a time. That proved his undoing. One night a detective shadowed him, and proceedings were commenced which led to imprisonment.

Another man whose case came under my notice was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for theft. He was forty years of age, and it was alleged that the only day's work he did in his life was during a cab strike, when he wheeled some luggage from Charing Cross to Euston Station.

Walk through London and you can see for yourself the immense number of "never-works," who do not call themselves beggars, but who prefer to cover their occupation—or lack of it—by a nominal industry, to which they attach themselves with life and death earnestness. Some are seen carrying ONE pair of bootlaces, others ONE box of matches; there are crossing-sweepers who never sweep, but whose sole occupation lies in touching their caps; flower sellers, particularly outside the big stations, who have never been known to carry more than one bunch of flowers, and never to sell one in their lives. One man I know by sight makes a really good living by shamming fits. He will stand against a wall, gradually slide to the floor, roll his eyes, and cause a crowd to sympathize with "the poor chap in a fit"—who has produced the froth at the mouth by the aid of a little soap. They notice his torn and tattered appearance, and soon he is in receipt of sympathy. One day I saw this man throw three very artistic fits within a mile radius, and he must have made quite a lot of money.

Yet, after all, the star artists among those who live without work—the "screws"—are beggary-letter writers. Only those behind the scenes know what wonders can be worked with a facile pen and a knowledge of human nature. At the Charity Organisation Society they tell some wonderful stories of humanity's crudity.

PEGGING BY POST.

There is one clever woman, for instance, who started to live without work in 1878. She tells a restrained, lady-like tale of distress in all the letters she sends out, but her pleas vary. Sometimes she is the eldest sister of a family in reduced circumstances. Sometimes she is an orphan alone in London. Sometimes she wants to escape the degradation of the workhouse by starting a small business. Sometimes she tells a harrowing story that the sickness of the other members of the family imposes a great strain upon her. All I need add is that in one month alone this woman, a clergyman's wife, netted £16, and how many hundreds she has made during her workless career she alone knows.

Writing to county gentlemen who were at Cambridge ten years ago, is the special line of a middle-aged man who ranks as another aristocrat among the workless. He poses as a doctor, adding that in the course of his duties he has come across an old Cambridge man, a chum of the recipient of the letter, suffering from disease and in dire poverty. Financial help is suggested—and generally forthcoming.

The people who write these letters have the replies addressed to newsagent's or tobacconist's at a charge of a penny a time, and so cunning are they that even some of the smartest detectives cannot often sufficient evidence to secure a conviction. Even if they could, well-do people as a rule detest the publicity which a prosecution entails. Besides, no man likes the world to know he has been "done."

For a shilling I once had a peep at the list of a begging-letter writer containing the names and addresses of 400 titled people noted for their indiscreet philanthropy, and the man who owned the list had himself twenty-nine different names and addresses.

Walk with me from Ludgate-hill along Fleet-street to the Law Courts, and I will guarantee to put my hand on half-a-dozen Londoners who never work. Yet they come to Fleet-street regularly with all the seriousness of a City clerk whose employer is a stickler for punctuality. Some of them I have known for years, but I do not know how they manage to live without work. It is an unfathomable mystery. I shall never solve it. "Neither will you. Neither will anybody else."

MEDICINES IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.

RECOMMENDATION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade has approved the recommendations of a Special Committee appointed to consider the question of the storage and use of medicines on board ships. In the course of the Committee's inquiries it was ascertained that medicines are frequently obtainable on board liners from unauthorized sources. The indiscriminate vending to passengers and crew of patent medicines, purgatives, and specifics for sea-sickness constitutes, in the opinion of the Board, a source of danger. It is recommended that shipowners be warned of the practice, and advised to take measures to prevent the irregular sale of all articles of this description by any member of the ship's company, and to ensure that all hospitals with their appliances, drugs, and other medical equipment should be under the exclusive charge of the ship's medical officer.

In view of the large number of persons carried in modern emigrant ships, and the consequent heavy duties devolving upon the medical officer in charge, the Board approves of a recommendation that shipowners be approached with a view to a second medical officer being carried in the case of emigrant ships where the number of persons on board exceeds 1,500. The Board also feels that the professional care of such large numbers would be facilitated by the employment of a qualified dispenser.

Another recommendation of the Committee of which the Board expresses strong approval is that it is very desirable that some suitable provision should be made on board all ocean-going cargo vessels for the separate and reserved accommodation of sick persons. The Board desires it to be generally known that the owner of any vessel in which separate and reserved accommodation for sick and disabled seamen is suitably provided, is entitled to have it certified as "Crew's Hospital" and included with the deductions made on account of crew space from the gross tonnage of the vessel. Revised scales of medicines and medical stores and instruments have been adopted by the Board and come into force at once.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 11.55 a.m.—The Northern anti-cyclone, which has weakened considerably, now lies over Hokkaido.

A depression has formed over S. Japan.

Pressure remains below normal over S.W. China.

Moderate E. winds may be expected along the E. and S. coast and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST

Hongkong & Neighbourhood

Formosa Channel ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

* E. winds moderate, overcast, drizzling rain or mist.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4th MARCH, 1912.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wistook 7 a. — — — — — —

Nemuro 6 a. 30.03 — — — — — —

Hakodate 5 a. 30.34 — — — — — —

Tokio 5 a. 30.14 — — N.W. 3 — —

Kochi 29.88 — — S.W. 1 — —

Nagasaki 29.89 — — E.N.E. 2 — —

Kagoshima 29.88 — — SSW. 1 — —

Oshima 29.81 — — — — — —

Naha 30.03 — — S.W. 2 — —

Ishigima 30.05 — — — — — —

Bonin Is. 30.06 — — — — — —

Chefoo 6 a. — — — — — —

Wailaiwei 9 a. 30.26 — 55 N. 1 b

Kinkang 6 a. — — — — — —

Hankow 5 a. 30.34 — — — — — —

Shanghai 9 a. 30.22 43 — 92 N.W. 2 om

Gutai 5 a. 30.16 43 — 100 N.W. 6 om

Sharp Peak 30.15 55 — — — — — —

Amoy 6 a. 30.05 60 — — — — — —

Swatow 5 a. 30.47 — — — — — —

Taihoku 30.07 — — — — — —

Taiwan 30.07 — — N.E. 6 — —

Koshu 30.04 — — — — — —

Pescadores 30.04 — — S. 2 — —

Canton 9 a. 30.07 68 — 50 E. 1 b

Wailaiwei 9 a. 30.26 — 55 N. 1 b

Kinkang 6 a. — — — — — —

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Koshu 30.04 — — — — — —

Pescadores 30.04 — — S. 2 — —

Canton 9 a. 30.07 68 — 50 E. 1 b

Wailaiwei 9 a. 30.26 — 55 N. 1 b

Kinkang 6 a. — — — — — —

Hankow 5 a. 30.34 — — — — — —

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

CARMARTHENSHIRE, British str., 2,994.
R. L. Daniel, 4th March—Yokohama and Shanghai 1st March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHINAN, British str., 1,360, Lloyd Jones, 4th March—Shanghai 29th Feb., General—B. & S.

COLOMBO MARU, Japanese str., 4,780, J. Jeranaka, 4th March—Singapore 26th Feb., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

FOOKSANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 4th March—Singapore 27th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HALVARD, Norwegian str., 1,006, Andersen, 4th March—Swatow 3rd March, General—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

HANGSHAN, British str., 1,256, S. Wilde, 4th March—Shanghai 29th Feb., and Swatow 3rd March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KIUKIANG, British str., 1,223, Robertson, 4th March—Hainan 3rd March,—Butterfield & Swire.

PAKLAT, German str., 1,018, F. Wenzel, 4th March—Swatow 3rd March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PEINE EISER, FRIEDRICH, German str., 1,600, E. Melchow, 4th March—Yokohama 24th Feb., General—Melchers & Co.

PRINZ SIGISMUND, German str., 3,301, D. Lenz, 4th March—Sydney 10th Feb., General—Melchers & Co.

REHUS, British str., 2,994, J. Bulford, 3rd March—Shanghai 29th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamison, 3rd March—Haiphong 27th Feb., General—B. & S.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, Saka, Swatow 3rd March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SEZIA, German str., 2,374, W. Faas, 4th March—Shanghai 1st March, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

TENO MARU, Japanese str., 5,000, Ernest Bent, 4th March—San Francisco 6th Feb., Mails and General—Teyo Kisen Kaisha.

VESTFOL, Norwegian str., 1,172, Berntsen, 3rd March—Saigon 28th Feb., Rice, Thoresen & Co.

WILLESDEN, British str., 3,141, C. E. Cox, 4th March—Moj 37th Feb., Coal—Dowdell & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
4th March.

Braemar, British str., for Whampoa.
Colombo Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.
Hangyang, British str., for Canton.
Mexico Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
Rhecau, British str., for London.
P. E. Friedrich, German str., for Manila.
Singer, British str., for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES

4th March.

ANHUI, British str., for Shanghai.
CEYLON MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
CHINAN, Japanese str., for Canton.
DOVEN, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
RIGEL, American str., for Manila.
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
TAMABAL, British str., for San Francisco.
TINSONG, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The British str. *Hangyang* reports: Moderate and clear weather.

The British str. *Fook sang* reports: Light Northerly winds and fine weather to Lat. 16°N. moderate N.E. wind and swell from thence to port. Misty outside Hongkong.

VESSELS ON THE BERTE

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on through hills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain L. C. Townsend, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., n.p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASOON & CO. LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1912.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & CO. LIMITED).

THE Steamship
"GLENLOCHY,"
Captain F. T. Jones, will be despatched for LONDON and ANTWERP on or about the 12th March.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TAMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1912, 310.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL
LINE.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship
"BURMESE PRINCE,"
Capt. Macdonnell, will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, 22nd March.
For Freight or Passage apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1912, 350.

ON SALE

MAIL TABLES
FOR 1912.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mail of Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return in Mail.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents.
On Paper 20.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
Hongkong, 6th January, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," nearest Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & B.R.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	—	E. F. DALDY, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	To-morrow at 10 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP	GLENLOCHY	Brit. str.	—	F. T. Jones	SHEWAN, TAMES & CO.	About 12th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 15th inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	INDIA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	O. J. D. AHLDERS	Gen. str.	—	G. W. GORDON, E.N.E.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	GOEDENPEL	Gen. str.	—	Diedrichsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th inst.
SEVIA, &c.	GENOVA	Gen. str.	—	Rausch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
BALI	BALI	Gen. str.	—	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th April.
AKI MARU	AKI MARU	Gen. str.	—	K. Homma	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th inst. at D'light.
PEUSEN	PEUSEN	Gen. str.	—	A. E. Moes	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th inst.
MISHIMA MARU	MISHIMA MARU	Gen. str.	—	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst.
MEXICO MARU	MEXICO MARU	Gen. str.	—	K. Noda	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day at 1 P.M.
TACOMA MARU	TACOMA MARU	Gen. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	VICTORIA	Aus. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 16th April, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN, &c.	VICTORIA	Aus. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 5 P.M.
TRISTE, FIUME, VENICE, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRISTE	Aus. str.	—	SANDER, WIEHL & CO.	SANDER, WIEHL & CO.	On 24th inst.
TRISTE, FIUME, VENICE, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRISTE	Aus. str.	—	SANDER, WIEHL & CO.	SANDER, WIEHL & CO.	On 2nd April.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	—	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	On 22nd inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C. SEATTLE & PORTLAND, &c.	THE BANK LINE LTD.	—	—	THE BANK LINE LTD.	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 11th April.
—	—	—	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 20th April, at 7 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 8th inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 26thinst. at 1 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 2nd April, at 1 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 30th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 5th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 12th inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th inst. at 11 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 2nd April.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th April.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst. at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 6 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 7th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst. at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th inst. at M'night.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 9th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 14th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th April.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst. at 8 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th inst. at 10 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst. at 8 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst. at 11 A.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst. at 2 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th inst. at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 12th inst. at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th inst. at Noon.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of Mar.
—	—	—	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst. at 9 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

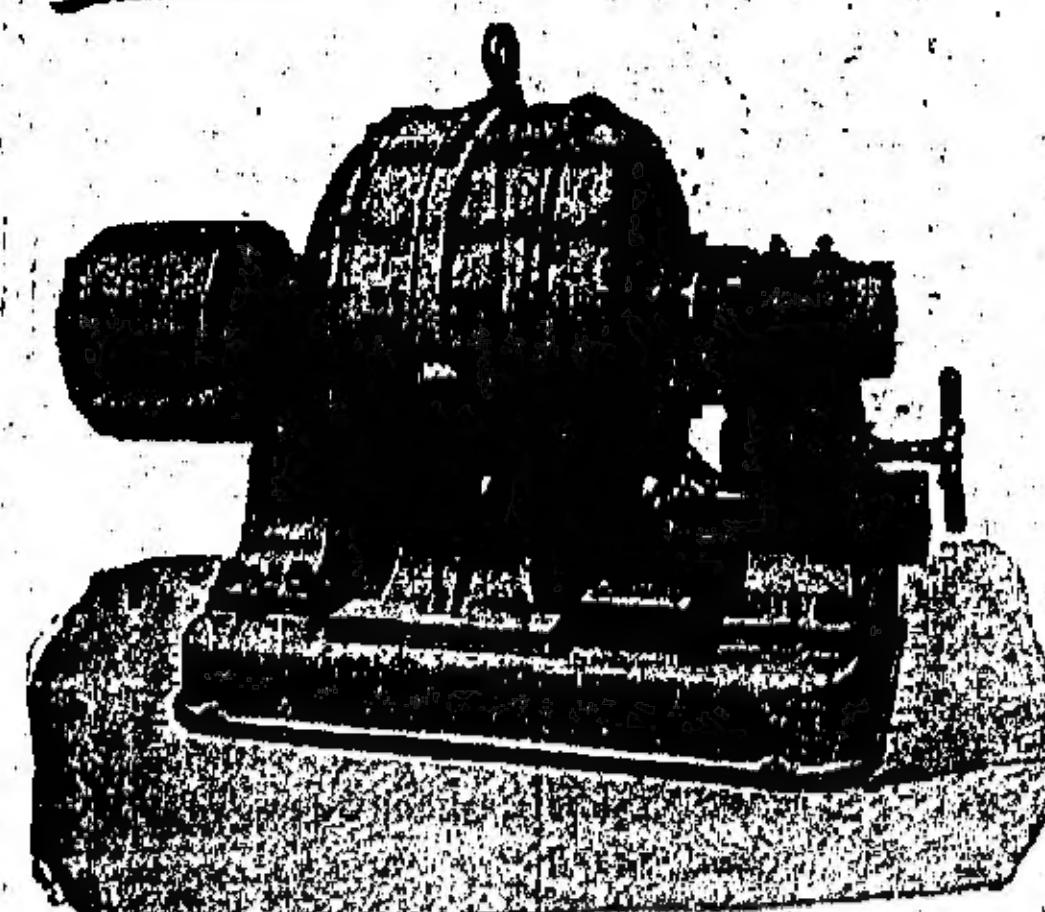
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI FOOKSANG Thursday, 7th Mar., Noon.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW HANGSANG Thursday, 7th Mar., Noon.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA KUTSANG Saturday, 9th Mar., Noon.



ELEKTRIZITÄTS
ACTIENGESSELLSCHAFT
Titan
BERGERHOF
RHLD.
ELECTRIC MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

[48-6]

AUGUST FOMM LEIPZIG - R
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF
MACHINES
AND
PRESSES
FOR
PRINTING AND
BOOKBINDING.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

[48-7]

Hoehl Extra
Dry
gout américain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended: Hupeh, Szechuan, Hunan, Kweichow and Tengyueh.

The Nile, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day, at 6 a.m.

POST	P.M.	DATE
Holbow and Haiphong Taking Mails for Fukien)	Singan	Tuesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver	Mexico Maru	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Singapore	Spesia	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore	Ellesus	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Moji and Kobe	Colombo Maru	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Angaur, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelmsfahen, Rabaul, Herbertshafen, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Freemantle	Printed Matter and Sam- ples	10.00 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO, EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	P. E. Friedrich	Registration 10.15 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.)		Registration 10.15 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)
Extra Postage 10 cents		Registration 10.15 A.M. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		Registration 10.15 A.M. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 5th, 11.15 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Carmarthenshire	Tuesday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Saigon	Daguy	Tuesday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	Tuesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Kashing	Tuesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, ...	Africa	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Singapore	Devawongse	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Angaur, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelmsfahen, Rabaul, Herbertshafen, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Freemantle	Coblets	Wednesday, 6th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila, Panang and Colombo	Nile	Wednesday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Orterio	Wednesday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Panang and Calcutta	Catherina Appear	Wednesday, 6th, NOON
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Tientsin	Wednesday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Thursday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, ...	Hangkang	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, ...	Foochow	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chewen	Thursday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Oroszsy	Thursday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Friday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Printed Matter and Sam- ples	10.00 A.M.
Macao	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Panang and Calcutta	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	No late fee	9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Letters	11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo and Cebu	Friday, 8th	1.15 P.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN	Friday, 8th	3.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.)	Saturday, 9th	11.00 A.M.
Extra Postage 10 cents	Saturday, 9th	11.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Letters	11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Macao	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Panang and Calcutta	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo and Cebu	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN	Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.)	Registration	10.00 A.M.
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Macao	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Panang and Calcutta	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo and Cebu	Registration	10.00 A.M.
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Macao	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Panang and Calcutta	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo and Cebu	Registration	10.00 A.M.
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Shanghai	Registration	10.00 A.M.
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Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Registration	10.00 A.M.
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Shanghai	Registration	10.00 A.M.
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Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Panang and Calcutta	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Registration	10.00 A.M.
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Singapore, Panang and Calcutta	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Registration	10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo and Cebu	Registration	10.00 A.M.
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